

TRANSMISSION RATE DETERMINING METHOD, AND BASE STATION
APPARATUS AND TERMINAL APPARATUS UTILIZING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the transmission rate determining method. And it particularly relates to a transmission rate determining method for varying the transmission rate during communication, and base station apparatus and terminal apparatus utilizing said method.

2. Description of the Related Art

In the wireless communication system, the channel environments vary with time. The adaptive modulation system is one of techniques that enhance the transmission rate in such channel environments. The adaptive modulation scheme controls the modulation scheme in accordance with channel environments. For example, if the channel environment is judged to be poor, the data is transmitted using a modulation scheme which is highly reliable. If, on the other hand, the transmission environment is satisfactory, the data is transmitted using a modulation scheme that can hold a large amount of information. If a base station apparatus and a terminal apparatus included in a wireless communication system communicate using a TDD (Time Division

Duplex) scheme, a slot for the uplink and that for the downlink are generally transmitted alternately on a regular basis.

If the reversibility of a channel holds in the TDD
5 scheme, the base station apparatus receives the slots and detects a C/N (Carrier to Noise Ratio), delay spread, RSSIs (Received Signal Strength Indicators) or the like of the channel, from information, on receiving level, such as received baseband signals so as to estimate a channel
10 environment at the next transmission timing. In accordance with this estimation result, the base station apparatus selects a modulation scheme to be used for transmission (see Patent-Related Literature (1), for instance).

Patent-Related Literature

- 15 (1) Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2002-290246.

Under such circumstance, the inventors of the present invention have recognized the following problems.

In the conventional technique, for example, where it is considered that the reversibility of a channel holds in a
20 communication using the TDD scheme, the transmission rate is set by an adaptive modulation such that no distinction is made between the uplink and the downlink. However, the difference in structure between the base station apparatus and the terminal apparatus causes the radio output of a
25 transmitter or the antenna gain of a receiver to differ widely. Thus, there may be a case where it is not

appropriate to connect the uplink and the downlink by using the same modulation scheme. In the case of an FDD (Frequency Divided Duplex) scheme or the like, the frequency used differs in between the uplink and the downlink. Thus, 5 the effect of the channel environment differs also in between the uplink and the downlink.

In contrast thereto, a method may be considered where the quality of a channel is monitored in the uplink and the downlink, respectively, and the transmission rate suitable 10 for the channel quality is set individually. With this, for example, if the measurement result of the channel quality in the uplink is inferior to that in the downlink, the modulation scheme that can hold a large amount of information will be used for the downlink and the highly 15 reliable modulation scheme will be used for the uplink, respectively, which in turn can set the optimum transmission rates for the both.

Now, as described above, the transmission rates respectively suitable for the uplink and the downlink can be 20 set. However, the data-generation amount transmitted and received in the uplink and the downlink in the actual communication depends on the operation of an application that uses the data. That is, when the application is running for such a case when websites are browsed and the 25 downloading is done, the most of data transmitted and received are generated in the downlink and few amount of

data is generated in the uplink.

Under such conditions, assume that a method is employed where the qualities of the uplink and the downlink are measured individually. When the quality of a channel in the uplink is judged to be satisfactory, a processing of changing the transmission rate of the uplink is activated even in the event that a large amount of data is tentatively generated in the downlink. The establishment of synchronization is attempted in this processing. Hence, the communication in the uplink and the downlink is temporarily stopped and the burst signals are simultaneously sent out to the respective lines so as to attempt to establish the synchronization.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in the recognition of the foregoing circumstances, and a purpose thereof is to provide a transmission rate determining technique where, in a case of setting the optimum transmission rates by measuring the qualities of an uplink and a downlink individually, a degree of priority for the communication in the uplink or downlink is set and the transmission rates are determined according to the degree of priority, and to provide a base station apparatus and a terminal apparatus

utilizing said technique.

An embodiment according to the present invention relates to a base station apparatus.

This apparatus comprises: a communication unit which
5 communicates with a predetermined terminal apparatus at a
variable transmission rate; a transmission rate varying unit
which performs a processing of varying a transmission rate
of an uplink or downlink according to a channel quality for
the terminal apparatus; a detector which detects information
10 on a degree of priority for either the uplink or downlink
from among signals received from the terminal apparatus; and
a communication control unit which maintains a transmission
rate based on the detected degree of priority.

This apparatus comprises: a communication unit which
15 communicates with a predetermined terminal apparatus at a
variable transmission rate; a transmission rate varying unit
which measures a quality of a channel for the terminal
apparatus and performs a processing of varying a
transmission rate of an uplink, involving stoppage of a
20 downlink communication according to the quality; a detector
which detects information on a degree of priority for the
downlink from among signals received from the terminal
apparatus; and a communication control unit which maintains
a transmission rate of the uplink if the downlink has a
25 higher degree of priority.

This apparatus may comprise: a communication unit

which communicates with a predetermined terminal apparatus at a variable transmission rate; a transmission rate varying unit which acquires information on a channel quality from the terminal apparatus and performs, based on the
5 information, a processing of varying a transmission rate of a downlink involving stoppage of an uplink communication; a detector which detects information on a degree of priority for the uplink from among signals received from the terminal apparatus; and a communication control unit which maintains
10 a transmission rate of the downlink if the uplink has a higher degree of priority.

By employing the above apparatus, when a processing of adaptive modulation is carried out, the activation of a modulation scheme switching processing is so controlled that
15 the data communication in a line so set as to be given the priority between the uplink or downlink is given the priority. Thus, for example, when the degree of priority for communication in the downlink is high and a large amount of data is transmitted and received in the downlink, the
20 switching of a modulation scheme in the downlink is not switched, so that a temporary interruption of the downlink is not caused and therefore the deterioration of transmission efficiency can be prevented.

The apparatus may further comprise a signal monitoring
25 unit which monitors a type or amount of signals transmitted from and received by the communication unit, wherein the

communication control unit may be such that it does not stop the varying processing in the transmission rate varying unit, according to the type or amount of signals of a line which is required to be prioritized by the information on a degree
5 of priority.

By employing the above apparatus, when carrying out a processing of adaptive modulation, the base station apparatus controls the activation of a modulation scheme switching processing so that the data communication in a
10 line so set as to be given the priority between the uplink or downlink is given the priority, and also controls the activation of a processing of changing the modulation scheme while monitoring the actual signal amount of a line to be prioritized. Thus, the deterioration of transmission
15 efficiency for not only the line to be prioritized but also the line not to be prioritized can be even more prevented.

Another embodiment according to the present invention relates to a terminal apparatus.

This apparatus comprises: a communication unit which
20 communicates with a predetermined base station apparatus at a variable transmission rate; a decision unit which determines either an uplink or a downlink, to which priority is to be given, with the base station apparatus; and a communication control unit which maintains a transmission
25 rate based on the determined degree of priority.

If the downlink is determined to be prioritized, the

communication control unit may disregard an instruction,
issued from the base station apparatus, about a change in an
uplink transmission rate and if the uplink is determined to
be prioritized, it may be arranged that the communication
5 control unit does not request the base station apparatus to
vary the transmission rate, regardless of a channel quality
of the downlink.

The apparatus may further comprise a signal generator
which generates a request signal, as information on the
10 degree of priority of a line, for a line to which priority
is to be given and which sends it out to the base station
apparatus.

By employing the above apparatus, the terminal
apparatus determines a line which is to be given the
15 priority between an uplink or downlink, according to an
application activating operation from an operator, conveys
it to the base station apparatus and disregards a request
signal, instructed from the base station apparatus,
indicating that the line to be prioritized shall be
20 interrupted. Thus, the efficient communication which
corresponds to a data-generation situation for each
application can be carried out.

Still another embodiment according to the present
invention relates to a method for determining a transmission
25 rate.

The method is such that a request signal about a

degree of priority for either an uplink or a downlink is detected from a terminal apparatus to be communicated at a variable transmission rate and if the degree of priority for one of the uplink and the downlink with the terminal
5 apparatus is higher than that for the other, a transmission rate of the other line is maintained.

By employing the above method, when a processing of adaptive modulation is carried out, the activation of a modulation scheme switching processing is so controlled that
10 the data communication in a line so set as to be given the priority between the uplink or downlink is given the priority. Thus, for example, when a large amount of signals is transmitted and received in the downlink, the temporary stoppage of the downlink to switch the modulation scheme of
15 the uplink is not caused, so that the deterioration of transmission efficiency can be prevented.

Still another embodiment according to the present invention relates to a program.

This program includes the functions of: detecting via
20 a wireless network a request signal about a degree of priority for either an uplink or a downlink, from a terminal apparatus to be communicated at a variable transmission rate and storing it in a memory; and maintaining a transmission rate of the uplink if the request signal stored in the
25 memory indicates that the downlink is to be given priority or maintaining a transmission rate of the downlink if the

request signal stored in the memory indicates that the uplink is to be given priority.

It is to be noted that any arbitrary combination of the above-described structural components and the
5 expressions according to the present invention changed among a method, an apparatus, a system, a recording medium, a computer program and so forth are all effective as and encompassed by the present embodiments.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a communication system according to the present embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a comparison table used in determining the
15 switching of modulation scheme shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 illustrates a frame format of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 illustrates a structure of data stored in a storage unit of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing a communication
20 connecting operation in the base station apparatus of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing a communication connecting operation in the terminal apparatus of FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is a sequence diagram for connection between the terminal apparatus and the base station apparatus of FIG.
25 1.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart showing a communication

connecting operation for the terminal apparatus of FIG. 1.

FIG. 9 is a sequence diagram for connection between the terminal apparatus and the base station apparatus of FIG. 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present embodiments relate to a transmission rate determining method in which when transmission rates are set at uplink and downlink, respectively, according to a transmission channel environment, information as to which line is to be prioritized between the uplink and downlink is obtained and the transmission rate is set based on said information, and relate also to a base station apparatus and a terminal apparatus utilizing said method.

A terminal apparatus according to the present embodiment determines a line to be prioritized between the uplink or downlink, according to an application start-up operation from an operator, and communicates it to a base station apparatus 200. The base station apparatus according to the present embodiment detects a request signal with which to set which line is to be prioritized between the uplink or downlink, from a signal received from a terminal apparatus to be communicated at a varying transmission rate. If the request signal indicates that the downlink shall be prioritized, the execution of a processing to change the

transmission rate of uplink involving the stoppage of
downlink communication will be discontinued. If the request
signal indicates that the uplink shall be prioritized, the
execution of a processing to change the transmission rate of
5 downlink involving the stoppage of uplink communication will
be discontinued. That is, the processing to change the
transmission rate of a line having the lower degree of
priority is stopped.

FIG. 1 shows a communication system according to the
10 present embodiment. The communication system 10 includes a
terminal apparatus 100, a base station apparatus 200 and a
network 300.

The terminal apparatus 100 includes an operation
display unit 102, a processing unit 104, a priority
15 information generator 105, a function verification unit 106,
a storage unit 108, a modulation unit 108, a modem unit 110,
a quality measurement unit 112, a modulation scheme
determining unit 114, a radio unit 116, a terminal antenna
118 and a control unit 120. The base station apparatus 200
20 includes a basestation antenna 202, a radio unit 204, a
modem unit 206, a processing unit 208, a quality deriving
unit 210, a modulation scheme control unit 212, a function
verification unit 214, a priority information detector 215,
a storage unit 216, a data amount monitoring unit 218, an
25 interface unit 220 and a control unit 222.

The operation display unit 102, which is an interface

with which to operate a terminal apparatus externally, receives the operation state of the start or termination of application software from an operator, conveys the start or termination of communication corresponding thereto to the processing unit, described later, and at the same time obtains a processing status or result from the processing unit 104 so as to display it as a message. It is to be noted that the operation display unit 102 may be not only a unit, which the operator directly handles, such as a keyboard or a liquid crystal display, but also a connection interface to use a personal computer or other information equipment as an operation indicator.

The processing unit 104 carries out a processing of connecting and disconnecting the radio link in response to an instruction of connection or disconnection from the operation display unit 102 and at the same time instructs the priority information generator 105, described later, to generate information on a line to be prioritized.

The priority information generator 105 receives an instruction from the processing unit 104 and generates the information on a line to be prioritized. More specifically, the priority information generator 105 inputs information on application activated in the operation display unit 102, decides, based on the information, a line to be given the priority between the uplink or downlink, and generates a request signal with which to be communicated to the base

station apparatus 200.

When it receives from the processing unit 104 a function verifying instruction on the connection of radio channel, the function verification unit 106 reads out
5 information, on the function of the terminal apparatus 100, stored in the storage unit 108 and exchanges function verification information with the base station apparatus 200 via the processing unit 104.

The storage unit 108 stores the information on the
10 function of the terminal apparatus 100 and the setting information on a line to be prioritized and at the same time stores information, on the function of the base station apparatus 200, obtained by exchanging function verification information with the base station apparatus 200

15 The modem unit 110 modulates information to be transmitted and demodulates the received information. Here, for example, a terminal apparatus having adaptive modulation functions is provided with a plurality of modulation schemes , such as BPSK:Binary Phase Shift Keying, $\pi/4$ shift
20 QPSK:Quadrature Phase Shift Keying and 16QAM:Quadrature Amplitude Modulation, which are changed adaptively in accordance with an instruction or notification from the base station apparatus 200. As for the decision of modulation and demodulation schemes, the modulation scheme is
25 determined by an instruction from the base station apparatus 200 whereas the demodulation scheme is determined by a

response signal of the base station apparatus 200 to a request signal from the terminal apparatus 100 to the base station apparatus 200.

The quality measurement unit 112 inputs the received
5 signal from the modem unit 110 and measures the receiving quality thereof as appropriate. Though the quality of received signals to be measured may be arbitrary, measured here is a signal demodulated by the modem unit 110, the strength of a desired signal from an RSSI (Received Signal
10 Strength Indicator), the strength of a received interference signal, the ratio in strength between desired signal and interference signal, or the like. Alternatively, the error rate of a signal demodulated by the modem unit 110 may be measured.

15 From the quality of a signal measured by the quality measurement unit 112, the modulation scheme determining unit 114 determines the modulation scheme corresponding to said measured signal, and generates a signal by which the determined modulation scheme is conveyed to the base station
20 apparatus 200. For example, when the signal quality is the ratio in strength between desired signal and interference signal, a first reference value and a second reference value are defined beforehand such that the level of the first reference value is higher than that of the second reference
25 value and then these values are stored. And if the measured strength ratio is greater than or equal to the first

reference value, the modulation scheme is determined to be 16QAM. If the measured strength ratio is less than the first reference value and greater than or equal to the second reference value, the modulation scheme is determined
5 to be $\pi/4$ shift QPSK. If the measured strength ratio is less than the second reference value, the modulation scheme is determined to be BPSK.

At transmission, the radio unit 116 performs D-A conversion on a baseband signal processed by the modem unit
10 110 and frequency-converts it to a radiofrequency and then transmits an amplified radiofrequency signal by an antenna described later. At receiving, the signal inputted from the antenna is amplified by an LNA (Low Noise Amplifier) and is then frequency-converted to a baseband frequency, A-D
15 converted and outputted as a baseband signal of the modem unit 110.

The terminal antenna 118 transmits and receives radiofrequency signals. The terminal antenna 118 may be either a nondirectional antenna or an antenna of a
20 predetermined directivity.

The control unit 120 carries out a timing processing of the terminal apparatus 100, a control signal processing or the like.

The basestation antenna 202 transmits and receives
25 radiofrequency signals. The basestation antenna 202 may be either a nondirectional antenna or an antenna of a

predetermined directivity.

The radio unit 204 carries out frequency conversion between baseband signals and radiofrequency signals, which are processed by the modem unit 206 described later, amplification, A-D or D-A conversion and the like.

The modem unit 206 modulates information to be transmitted and demodulates information received. Any of BPSK, $\pi/4$ shift QPSK and 16QAM is adaptively selected as the modulation scheme. Although shown here is the connection with a single terminal apparatus, the modulation and demodulation are carried out for each of terminal apparatuses if a plurality of terminal apparatuses are connected.

The processing unit 208 carries out a connection processing of radio channel and also performs coding and decoding of transmitted/received data.

The quality deriving 210 unit measures, as appropriate, the quality of a received signal as the quality of a signal in the uplink. Similar to the quality measurement unit 112 in the terminal apparatus 100, the strength of a desired received signal, the strength of a received interference signal, the ratio in strength between desired signal and interference signal, or the like is measured, as the quality of a received signal, from a signal demodulated by the modem unit 206 or an RSSI.

On the other hand, as the quality of a signal in the

downlink, information on a modulation scheme determined by the modulation scheme determining unit 114 in the terminal apparatus 100 is detected from a signal received from the terminal apparatus 100.

5 The modulation scheme control unit 212 determines the modulation schemes suitable for the quality of uplink signals measured by the quality deriving unit 210 and the quality of downlink signals detected by the quality deriving unit 210, for the uplink and the downlink, respectively. If
10 the signal quality is the ratio in strength between desired signal and interference signal, the modulation scheme control unit 212 compares a reference value stored beforehand in the storage unit 216 with the ratio in strength between desired signal and interference signal and
15 determines a modulation scheme.

FIG. 2 is a comparison table used in determining the switching of modulation scheme. Similar to the aforementioned modulation scheme determining unit 114, there are two reference values defined as "A" and "B",
20 respectively.

If the ratio in strength between a measured desired signal and the interference signal is greater than or equal to "A", the modulation scheme will be determined to be 16QAM. If the ratio in strength between the measured desired signal
25 and the interference signal is greater than or equal to "B" and less than "A", the modulation scheme will be determined

to be $\pi/4$ shift QPSK. If the ratio in strength between the measured desired signal and the interference signal is less than "B", the modulation scheme will be determined to be BPSK. This comparison table may be stored in memory (not
5 shown) provided in the modulation scheme control unit 212, or may be stored in the storage unit 216. That is, it suffices if it is accessible from the modulation scheme control unit 212.

Referring back to FIG. 1, when the function
10 verification unit 214 receives from the processing unit 208 a function verification instruction on the connection of radio channel, it reads out information, on the function of the base station apparatus 200, stored in the storage unit 216 and then exchanges the function verification information
15 with the terminal apparatus 100 via the processing unit 208.

When the data exchange at the function verification unit 214 has been completed, the priority information detector 215 detects a request signal of a line to be given the priority and then analyzes the content of the detected
20 request signal so as to be stored in the storage unit 216.

The storage unit 216 stores the function verification information obtained by the function verification unit 214 and the information, on a line to be given the priority, obtained by the priority information detector 215.

25 The data amount monitoring unit 218 continuously monitors the amount of signals, namely, the amount of data,

which the terminal apparatus 100 transmits and receives with the network 300 via the base station apparatus 200. More specifically, in the case of data communication using packets, for example, the amount of occurrence, per unit
5 time, of packets which has allocated effective data is measured.

The interface unit 220 undertakes a role of connecting the base station apparatus with the network, and transmits to and receives from a control center apparatus (not shown)
10 a call connection to a communications party via the network, management information such as charge information and position registration information, or the like. One example of the network is ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), and it is assumed herein that the interface unit 220 has a
15 physical form or electric specifications compatible with ISDN.

The control unit 222 carries out processings such as various timing processings for the base station apparatus 200, wireless connection control with the terminal apparatus
20 100 and wired connection control with the network 300.

In terms of hardware, the above-described structure can be realized by a CPU, a memory and other LSIs of an arbitrary computer. In terms of software, it can be realized by programs, which are stored beforehand on memory,
25 not shown and are read out during execution, or the like, but drawn and described herein are function blocks that are

realized in cooperation with those. Thus, it is understood by those skilled in the art that these function blocks can be realized in a variety of forms such as by hardware only, software only or the combination thereof.

5 FIG. 3 shows a frame format in a radio area. This is the frame format for a personal handyphone system, and indicates 4-channel multiple multi-carrier TDMA/TDD (Time Division Multiple Access) scheme. One frame is decomposed to eight slots in a time division manner and then used.

10 More specifically, among the eight slots, four slots are used for a downward direction from the base station apparatus 200 to the terminal apparatus 100 and the remaining four slots are used for an upward direction from the terminal apparatus 100 to the base station apparatus 200.

15 FIG. 4 shows a structure of data, stored in the storage unit 216 in the base station apparatus 200, by which the connection with a terminal apparatus is managed.

 "Terminal ID" is an ID to identify a terminal apparatus, and is allotted uniquely to each terminal
20 apparatus. Although the terminal apparatus is identified by the numerical symbols like "11111" here, a combination of alphabets and numbers may be used.

 "Function verification information" is an item that indicates a function provided in a terminal apparatus. For
25 example, "Type_A" denotes a terminal apparatus equipped with a plurality of modulation schemes (BPSK as a modulation

scheme of high degree of reliability, 16QAM as a modulation scheme of a large amount of information, and $\pi/4$ shift QPSK as a modulation scheme of an intermediate level

therebetween) and equipped with the so-called adaptive modulation capability that controls the modulation scheme in accordance with a channel circumstance. And "Type_B" denotes a conventional-type terminal apparatus equipped with a single modulation scheme ($\pi/4$ shift QPSK) only.

"Line priority information" is displayed when the line to be given priority between uplink and downlink is set by a terminal apparatus and the function is verified after a connection has been established. If a conventional-type terminal apparatus equipped with a single modulation scheme only is used or if an apparatus is equipped with an adaptive modulation capability but the line to be prioritized is not set, the description of "line priority information" will indicate that no setting has been done.

"Modulation scheme" displays the modulation schemes in a line, which is currently being connected, for uplink and downlink, separately.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing a communication connecting operation in the base station apparatus 200.

In the operation described by this flowchart, explained is a case where the base station apparatus 200 detects a request, sent from the terminal apparatus 100, indicating that uplink or downlink is given the priority and

then an adaptive modulation processing is carried out according to said request.

When a communication with the terminal apparatus 100 is started, the base station apparatus 200 exchanges with
5 the terminal apparatus 100 the information on functions provided respectively, through the function verification unit 214 (S500), verified through the priority information detector 215 the presence or absence of a request signal, for a line to be prioritized, sent from the terminal
10 apparatus 100 and stores the results in the storage unit 216.

Here, verifying the presence or absence of a request signal for a line to be prioritized indicates a processing of verifying the presence or absence of a request signal to the effect that either uplink or downlink be preferentially
15 handled on a radio link between the base station apparatus 200 and the terminal apparatus 100, and the terminal apparatus 100 composes the request signal of as part of function verification information message or an independent message and conveys it to the base station apparatus 200.

20 When the line to be prioritized is verified, the modulation scheme control unit 212 inputs from the quality deriving unit 210 a measurement result of the channel quality of the uplink and determines the quality thereof in view of the criteria set for modulation scheme switching
25 shown in FIG. 2 (S504). When the channel quality is determined satisfactory (the modulation of a large amount of

information is utilizable in place of the current modulation scheme in use) (S504-Y), whether or not the downlink is set to a line to be prioritized is verified by referring to information, on setting the line to be prioritized, stored
5 in the storage unit 216 (S506).

If the line to be prioritized is not set to the downlink (S506-N), the modulation scheme control unit 212 generates an instruction message indicating that the modulation scheme of uplink must be changed to the
10 modulation scheme determined in S504 and transmits the instruction message to the terminal apparatus 100 via the modem unit 206.

If, on the other hand, the line to be prioritized is set to the downlink (S506-Y), the modulation scheme of the
15 uplink will not be switched in order not to stop the data communication in the downlink.

When the processing for the uplink has been completed, the modulation scheme control unit 212 continuously verifies the downlink. More specifically, the modulation scheme
20 control unit 212 detects the modulation scheme determined by the modulation determining unit 114 in the terminal apparatus 100 and verifies whether or not there is a request to change the modulation scheme (S510).

If a message requesting the change of modulation
25 scheme is detected (S510-Y), whether the uplink is preferentially set or not is verified by referring to the

storage unit 216 (S512). If, on the other hand, the uplink is not preferentially set in this verification (S512-N), the modulation scheme control unit 212 activates the switching of modulation scheme by controlling the modem unit 206. If, 5 on the other hand, the uplink is preferentially set (S512-Y), the modulation scheme of the downlink will not be switched in order not to stop the data communication in the uplink.

When the processing for both the uplink and the downlink is completed, whether the communication has been 10 completed or not is verified (S516). If it has not been completed, the aforementioned processing will be repeated (S516-N). If it has been completed, the communication is terminated (S516-Y).

FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing a communication 15 connecting operation in the terminal apparatus 100.

In the operation described by this flowchart, explained is a case where the terminal apparatus 100 sends out to the base station apparatus a request indicating that uplink or downlink is to be given the priority and then an 20 adaptive modulation processing is carried out.

When the processing unit 104 in the terminal apparatus 100 detects that a communication application has been activated from an operator or the like via the operation display unit 102, the processing unit 104 conveys the start 25 of communication to the function verification unit 106 and has the priority information generator 105 decide the line

to be prioritized according to the application (S600). This decision on the line to be given priority indicates which of either an uplink or a downlink is to be preferentially handled. For example, if the operator activates browser
5 software with which to access a website or the like, via the network 300, then the priority information generator 107 determines that the amount of data transmitted through downlink will become overwhelmingly large compared with the amount of data transmitted through uplink and therefore it
10 determines that the downlink be the line to be given the priority.

When the line to be prioritized is decided, the processing unit 104 sends out to the base station apparatus 200 a message requesting the assignment or the like of radio
15 channel so as to start a connection processing of radio link.

In this connection processing, the channel assignment or synchronization establishment on a radio link between the terminal apparatus 100 and the base station apparatus 200 is carried out and subsequently the information on functions
20 provided respectively is exchanged (S602), and a request to set a line to be prioritized is sent from the terminal apparatus 100 to the base station apparatus 200 (S604).

When the line to be prioritized is verified, the modulation scheme determining unit 114 first inputs from the
25 quality deriving unit 112 a measurement result of the channel quality of the downlink and verifies the channel

quality (S606).

Then, if it is determined that switching the modulation scheme to a compatible modulation scheme is possible (the channel quality is satisfactory) (S606-Y),
5 whether or not the uplink is set to a line to be prioritized is verified by referring to information, on setting the line to be prioritized, determined in S600 (S608).

Here, if the line to be prioritized is not set to the uplink (S608-N), the modulation scheme determining unit 114
10 generates an instruction message indicating that the modulation scheme of downlink must be changed to a new modulation scheme and transmits the instruction message to the base station apparatus 200 via the modem unit 110 (S610).

If, on the other hand, the line to be prioritized is
15 set to the uplink (S608-Y), the instruction message requesting the switching of downlink will not be generated or sent in order not to stop the data communication in uplink.

When the processing for downlink is completed, the
20 modulation scheme determining unit 114 continuously verifies the uplink. More specifically, whether an instruction message of switching the modulation scheme is transmitted from the base station apparatus 200 or not is monitored (S612).

25 If a message ordering the change of modulation scheme is detected (S612-Y), the prior setting of the line to be

prioritized is revalidated (S614). If the downlink is not preferentially set (S614-N), the modulation scheme determining unit 114 activates the switching of modulation scheme by controlling the modem unit 110. If, on the other hand, the downlink is preferentially set (S614-Y), the modulation scheme of downlink will not be switched in order not to stop the data communication in downlink.

When the processing for both uplink and downlink is completed, whether the communication has been completed or not is verified (S618). If it has not been completed, the aforementioned processing will be repeated (S618-N). If it has been completed, the communication is terminated (S618-Y).

FIG. 7 is a sequence diagram for connection between a terminal apparatus and a base station apparatus when the modulation scheme is changed by setting the line to be prioritized.

In an operation described below, the description will be given, for example, assuming a case where an operator activates application with which to browse a website and the priority information generator 105 performs a setting such that the downlink is to be given the priority.

When the start of communication by a predetermined application is instructed by an operator of a terminal apparatus 100, the terminal apparatus 100 determines by a priority information generator 105 a line to be given the priority according to the application (S700), generates an

"LCH (Link Channel) establishment request" message that requests the assignment of radio channel to the base station apparatus 200 and transmits the message via the radio unit 116 (S702).

5 In the base station apparatus 200, the processing unit 208 analyzes the "LCH establishment request" message and checks on the availability of radio channel. If there is vacancy, an "LCH assignment" message is generated and sent back (S704). If there is no vacancy, an "LCH assignment
10 rejection" message is generated and sent back.

 In the terminal apparatus 100, on the other hand, the processing unit 104 analyzes a message sent back from the base station apparatus 200. If the message is the "LCH assignment" message, the radio channel assigned is set in
15 the radio unit 116. If it is the "LCH assignment rejection" message, the "LCH establishment request" message is sent again to other base station apparatus and an assignment of radio channel is received.

 Now, in the base station apparatus 200 which has
20 assigned the radio channel and in the terminal apparatus 100 that has received the assignment, a synchronous burst is transmitted and received in the channel assigned (S706, S708) so as to attempt to establish synchronization. After having established synchronization, the respective functions
25 provided are checked by the function verification units (106, 214), respectively (S710) and, in addition, the setting of a

line to be prioritized is communicated from the terminal apparatus 100 to the base station apparatus 200 (S712).

It is to be noted that the modulation scheme used at an initial communication state, after the verification of functions, is the $\pi/4$ shift QPSK provided commonly among all the apparatuses irrespective of compatibility with adaptive modulation of the terminal apparatus and base station apparatus due to the fact that the channel circumstance is unknown.

In the terminal apparatus 100 and base station apparatus 200 reaching a communication status, a data communication is started (S714) and at the same time the quality of each received signal is continuously monitored by the quality measurement unit 112 in the terminal apparatus 100 and the quality deriving unit 210 in the base station apparatus 200. Then in the uplink or downlink, whether the quality has a level greater than or equal to a predetermined value or not is checked. If the quality is verified as being greater than or equal to the predetermined value, a switching procedure of modulation scheme is started in light of information on the line to be prioritized set in S700.

More specifically, for example, if the uplink is set as one to be given the priority and it is judged by the quality measurement unit 112 in the terminal apparatus 100 that the channel quality of the downlink is satisfactory (S716), the terminal apparatus 100 transmits to the base

station apparatus 200 a "terminal receiving quality notification signal" message that requests the switching of the downlink (S718).

In the base station apparatus 200, whether the content
5 of the message can be handled or not is checked by the modulation scheme control unit 212, and if it can, a "modulation scheme notification signal" message is sent back (S720).

When this "modulation scheme notification signal"
10 message is transmitted and received between the terminal apparatus 100 and the base station apparatus 200, then the terminal apparatus 100 and the base station apparatus 200 will each stop temporarily the data communication mutually via the uplink and the downlink, carry out a switching
15 processing of modulation for a downlink (S722) and start the communication by a new modulation scheme (S724).

When a communication by the new modulation scheme is started, monitoring the quality of each received signal is started again, in a continuous manner, by the quality
20 deriving unit 200 in the base station apparatus 200. For example, if the channel quality of the uplink is judged to be satisfactory (S726), the modulation scheme control unit 212 does not switch the modulation scheme of the uplink (S728) and continues the communication under the presently
25 used modulation scheme because the setting was made indicating that the downlink is the line to be given the

priority.

An operation of a communication system 10 having the
aforementioned structure will be described hereinbelow.

When the start of a predetermined application is
5 instructed by an operator via the operation display unit 102,
the terminal apparatus 100 causes the priority information
generator 105 to decide a line to be prioritized according
to an application, and requests a connection to the base
station apparatus 200 through the processing unit 104.

10 The vacancy status of a radio channel is checked by
the processing unit 208 in the base station apparatus 200.
If there is vacancy, the assignment of a radio channel will
be made and the establishment of a radio synchronization
with the terminal apparatus will be attempted through said
15 radio channel.

When the radio synchronization is established and the
transmission/receiving of data becomes possible, the
terminal apparatus 100 and the base station apparatus 200
exchange information on functions to verify the functions
20 provided respectively and the terminal apparatus 100 conveys
to the base station apparatus 200 the information on the
previously determined line to be prioritized.

In the terminal apparatus 100 and the base station
apparatus 200, the information, on functions of the terminal
25 apparatus and base station apparatus, obtained by the
exchange of information on functions and the information on

a line to be prioritized are stored in the storage units (108, 216), respectively.

Now, when the radio synchronization has been established and the exchange of information on functions or the like has been completed, the terminal apparatus 100 and the base station apparatus 200 each starts the data communication in $\pi/4$ shift QPSK. In addition, the quality of a channel is verified by the quality measurement unit 112 of the terminal apparatus 100 for the downlink and it is verified by the quality deriving unit 210 of the base station apparatus 200 for the uplink in a continuous manner.

In a case where the setting is such that the downlink is to be prioritized, for example, if the quality of a channel in the downlink is determined to be satisfactory by the quality measurement unit 112 in the terminal apparatus 100, the terminal apparatus 100 transmits to the base station apparatus 200 a "terminal receiving quality notification signal" message that requests the change of modulation scheme in the downlink. In response to this, whether or not it can be handled in the modulation scheme control unit 212 of the base station apparatus 200 is checked. If it can, a "modulation scheme notification signal" message is sent back. When the message is transmitted and received, the data communication at both the uplink and downlink sides is temporarily stopped and a switching processing of modulation scheme for the downlink

is carried out so as to start the communication by a new modulation scheme.

On the other hand, in a case where the setting is such that the downlink is to be prioritized, if the quality of a
5 channel in the uplink is determined to be satisfactory by the quality deriving unit 210 in the base station apparatus 200, the modulation scheme control unit 212 does not switch the modulation scheme of the uplink and continues the communication under the presently used modulation scheme
10 because it was verified from the storage unit 216 that the setting was made indicating that the downlink is to be given the priority.

Next, in a case where the setting is such that the uplink is to be prioritized, if the quality of a channel in
15 the downlink is determined to be satisfactory by the quality measurement unit 112 in the terminal apparatus 100, the terminal apparatus 100 does not generate a "terminal receiving quality notification signal" message requesting the change of the modulation scheme in the downlink, and
20 continues the communication under the presently used modulation scheme because the setting was indicating that the uplink is to be prioritized.

On the other hand, in a case where the setting is such that the uplink is to be prioritized, if the quality of a
25 channel in the uplink is determined to be satisfactory by the quality deriving unit 210 in the base station apparatus

200, the base station apparatus 200 generates an "uplink modulation scheme switching instruction" message, and sends it out to the terminal apparatus 100. When the message is received, the data communication at both the uplink and
5 downlink sides are temporary stopped and a switching processing of modulation scheme for the uplink is carried out so as to start the communication by a new modulation scheme.

According to the present embodiment, when a processing
10 adaptive modulation is carried out, the base station apparatus 200 controls the activation of a modulation scheme switching processing so that the data communication in a line so set as to be given the priority between the uplink or downlink is given the priority. Thus, for example, when
15 a large amount of data is transmitted and received in the downlink, a temporary interruption of the downlink to switch the uplink modulation scheme is not caused, so that the deterioration of transmission efficiency can be prevented.

The terminal apparatus 100 determines a line which is
20 to be given the priority between the uplink or downlink, according to an application activating operation from an operator so as to be conveyed to the base station apparatus 200. The terminal apparatus 100 disregards a request signal, instructed from the base station apparatus, indicating that
25 a line to be prioritized shall be interrupted. Thus, the efficient communication which corresponds to a data-

generation situation for each application can be carried out.

The present invention has been described based on the embodiments which are only exemplary. It is therefore understood by those skilled in the art that other various
5 modifications to the combination of each component and process described above are possible and that such modifications are also within the scope of the present invention.

In the present embodiment, a structure is such that a
10 line to be prioritized is set from the terminal apparatus 100, but the structure is not limited thereto and the line may be set independently by the base station apparatus 200. For instance, at the start of a communication, the information on the telephone numbers that the terminal
15 apparatus 100 intends to connect to may be extracted and the degrees of priority for the uplink and the downlink may be set for each telephone number. Or the type of an application activated in the terminal apparatus may be determined from information transmitted/received at the time
20 of the start of a communication and the degrees of priority for the uplink and the downlink may be set based on the information.

In the base station apparatus 200, whether the modulation scheme is to be switched or not was decided based
25 on the setting of a line to be prioritized and the quality of a channel, but is not limited thereto. For instance, in

the base station apparatus 200, a structure may be such that the actual amount of data for a line set as the line to be prioritized is monitored so that the switching of modulation scheme is activated if the amount is small.

5 Hereinbelow, the detailed description will be given.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart showing a communication connecting operation in a base station apparatus 200.

In this flowchart, similar to the operation explained with reference to FIG. 5, the basic structure is such that
10 the base station apparatus 200 detects a request, sent from the terminal apparatus 100, indicating that an uplink or downlink is to be prioritized and then carries out a processing of adaptive modulation according to the request. The operation of FIG. 8 differs from that of FIG. 5 in that
15 whether the processing of adaptive modulation is finally activated or not is decided by referring to the data amount in the data monitoring unit 218.

The details will be described hereinbelow centering around points that differ. The same operations as those
20 explained in FIG. 5 are given the same numerals (S500 to S516) as those of FIG. 5, and the description therefor will be simplified or omitted.

When the line to be prioritized is verified and reaches the state of a communication, the base station
25 apparatus 200 checks the channel quality of an uplink (S504) and detects a downlink modulation scheme change request

signal (S510).

If it is judged that the quality of a channel in the uplink is satisfactory in light of the criteria shown in FIG.

2, the setting of a line to be prioritized is verified

5 (S506).

Here, if the line to be prioritized is not set to the downlink (S506-N), the modulation scheme control unit 212 generates, similarly to FIG. 5, an instruction message indicating that the modulation scheme of the uplink must be
10 changed to that determined in S504, and transmits the thus generated message to the terminal apparatus 100 via the modem unit 206.

If, on the other hand, the line to be prioritized is set to the downlink (S506-Y), in FIG. 5 a structure was such
15 that the modulation scheme of the uplink is not switched in order not to interrupt the data communication in the downlink. In this operation, however, the amount of signals in the downlink is referred to by the data amount monitoring unit 218 (S800). More specifically, if it is judged by the
20 monitoring by the data amount monitoring unit 218 that data being transmitted and received is large (S800-N), the modulation scheme of the uplink, in the same way as in FIG. 5, will not be switched. If, however, judged small (S800-Y), an instruction indicating that the modulation scheme of the
25 uplink must be switched is issued to the terminal apparatus 100 (S508) even if the setting to the effect that the

downlink be prioritized was made.

In a similar case where there is a request, from the terminal apparatus 100, indicating that the modulation scheme of the downlink must be changed (S510), even if, for example, the setting is made to the effect that the uplink is given the priority (S512-Y), when the data amount for the uplink is judged to be small as a result of measurement by the data amount monitoring unit 218 (S802-Y), the processing which switches the downlink modulation scheme is started (S514).

FIG. 9 is a sequence diagram for connection between a terminal apparatus and a base station apparatus.

The sequence diagram shows the operation shown in FIG. 8 as a connection sequence between the terminal apparatus 15, 100 and the base station 200.

Thus, the connection sequence shown in FIG. 7 forms the basis of this sequence diagram, and this sequence diagram differs from that shown in FIG. 7 in points where whether a processing of modulation scheme is finally activated or not is determined by referring to the information on the data amount measured by the data amount monitoring unit 218.

In the following description, a case is assumed, for example, similarly to FIG. 7, where an operator activates application with which to browse a website and the priority information generator 105 performs such setting that the

downlink is to be given the priority. The components that overlap with that of FIG. 7 are given the same reference numerals (S700 to S726) and the description therefor will be simplified or omitted.

5 Now, the exchange of information on functions or a request to set a line to be prioritized is made between the terminal apparatus 100 and the base station apparatus 200 (S710, S712). When the modulation scheme of the downlink is switched (S716) (S718 to S722) as a result of having verified
10 the quality of a channel during communication, a communication using a new modulation scheme is started (S724).

 Here, for example, if the quality of a channel in the uplink is judged to be satisfactory in the quality deriving
15 unit 210 of the base station apparatus 200 (S726), the modulation scheme control unit 212 does not switch the modulation scheme of the uplink (S728) and continues the communication under the presently used modulation scheme because in FIG. 7 the setting indicating that the downlink
20 is the line to be given the priority was made. In contrast thereto, if the data amount of the downlink is judged to be small in FIG. 9 by the data amount monitoring unit 218 (S726), the modulation scheme control unit 212 transmits to the terminal apparatus 100 an "uplink modulation scheme
25 switching instruction" message even in the event that the setting indicating that the downlink is the line to be

prioritized, and switches the uplink modulation scheme (S902). Then the communication under a new modulation scheme is started (S904).

According to the present embodiment, when a processing
5 of adaptive modulation is carried out, the base station apparatus 200 controls the activation of a modulation scheme switching processing so that the data communication in a line so set as to be given the priority between the uplink or downlink is given the priority, and controls the
10 activation of a modulation scheme varying processing while the actual data amount of a line to be given the priority is being monitored. Thus, the deterioration of transmission efficiency for not only the line to be prioritized but also the line not to be prioritized can be even more prevented.

15 Furthermore, in the above embodiments a structure is such that a line to be prioritized is set and functions are provided based on said setting, but is not limited thereto. For example, if the terminal apparatus or base station apparatus is not provided with a function with which to set
20 a priority line, it is also possible to set the modulation scheme of the uplink or downlink according to the data amount of the uplink or downlink, respectively.